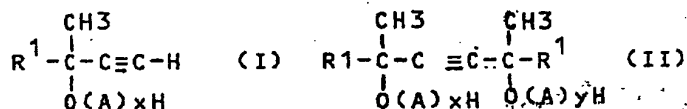


AN 92-148033 [18] WPIDS
 DNC C92-068635
 TI Silica surface treated with acetylene alcohol - obtd. by treating silica reinforcing filler with acetylene alcohol or alkylene oxide adduct useful as filler for synthetic rubbers.
 DC A25 A60 E17 E36
 PA (NISV) NISSHIN CHEM IND CO LTD
 CYC 1
 PI JP 04091168 A 920324 (9218)* 6 pp <--
 ADT JP 04091168 A JP 90-207883 900806
 PRAI JP 90-207883 900806
 IC C08K003-36; C08K009-04; C08L021-00; C09C003-08



AB JP04091168 A UPAB: 931006
~~Surface treated silica~~ obtd. by treating 100 pts. wt. of silica type reinforcing filler having a specific surface area of at least 30 m²/g with 0.1-20 pts. wt. of acetylene alcohol or its alkylene oxide adduct, pref. of formula (I) or (II). In the formulae R¹= 1-8C alkyl, A= 2-3C alkylene glycol residue, R¹ and A in a mol. may be the same or different, x and y= each an integer of 0-25.

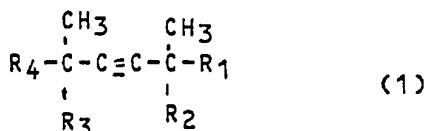
USE/ADVANTAGE - Surface treated silica is suitable as a filler for reinforcing natural and synthetic rubbers. This silica has good dispersibility in various rubbers, notably reduces Mooney viscosity and improves flowability. The rubber cpd. has good processability of complicated mouldings, roll processability and vulcanised rubber properties. The aq. slurry of this silica can be easily filtered.

(0/0)

0/0

FS CPI
 FA AB; GI; DCN
 MC CPI: A08-R06A; E10-E04J; E10-E04M2; E31-P03

L34 ANSWER 5 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 92-128443 [16] WPIDS
 DNN N92-095905 DNC C92-059818
 TI Coating soln. prepn. for heat sensitive recording material - by mixing and dispersing wax and hex-3-yne deriv. in electron donating dye precursor and developer dispersion.
 DC E17 G05 P75
 PA (OJIP) OJI PAPER CO
 CYC 1
 PI JP 04071894 A 920306 (9216)* 9 pp <--
 ADT JP 04071894 A JP 90-182577 900712
 PRAI JP 90-182577 900712
 IC B41M005-26



AB JP04071894 A UPAB: 931006

Coating soln. is prepd. which contains a dispersion of colourless electron donating dye precursor and a dispersion of developer. At least one of them contains at least one type of wax having a m.pt. of at least 60 deg.C and at least one hex-3-yne cpds. of formula (1), where R1 and R4 each represent methyl, ethyl, propyl, or butyl and R2 and R3 are each -(OC2H5)nOH, or -(OC3H6)nOH (n is 1-10), or OH, mixed and dispersed. The average size of solid particles in the dispersion(s) is controlled to up to 0.7 micron.

ADVANTAGE - Heat sensitive recording material has a high whiteness deg. (0/0)

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: E10-E04J; E10-E04M3; E10-E04M4; G06-F08

L34 ANSWER 6 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 92-128442 [16] WPIDS

DNN N92-095904 DNC C92-059817

TI Coating soln. prepn. for heat sensitive recording material - involving adding at least one hexyne cpd. and a di ester cpd. to a dispersion of developer and/or colourless electron donating dye precursor.

DC E14 E17 G05 P75

PA (OJIP) OJI PAPER CO

CYC 1

THIS CITATION WAS RETREIVED IN BOTH MARPAT AND MARKUSH/DARC

PI JP 04071893 A 920306 (9216)* 9 pp <--

JP 2569377 B2 970108 (9706) 7 pp B41M005-26

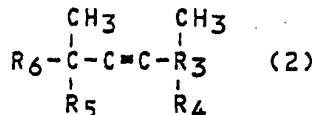
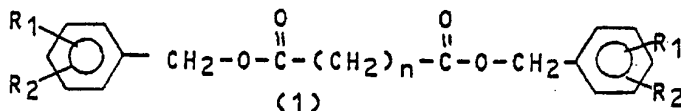
ADT JP 04071893 A JP 90-182576 900712; JP 2569377 B2 JP 90-182576 900712

FDT JP 2569377 B2 Previous Publ. JP 04071893

PRAI JP 90-182576 900712

IC B41M005-26

ICM B41M005-26



AB JP04071893 A UPAB: 931006

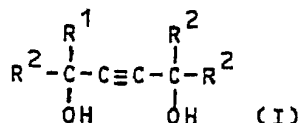
The recording material contains dispersions of a substantially

colourless electron donating dye precursor and a developer, in preparing the cooling soln., at least in one of the above-mentioned two dispersions, at least one cpd. of formula (1) and (2): (where R1 and R2 = H, Cl or methyl; n = 0,1 or 2; R3 and R6 = methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl; and R4 and R5 = -(OC2H4)mOH, -(OC3H6)mOH (where m = an integer of 1-10) or -OH) having a m.pt. of at least 60 deg.C is added and dispersed to at least one of the two dispersions above. The average size of solid particles in the resulting dispersions is controlled not to exceed 0.7 micron.

ADVANTAGE - A heat sensitive recording material having a high deg. of whiteness can be obt'd. (0/0)

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: E10-E04J; E10-G02F; G06-F08A

L34 ANSWER 7 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 92-068396 [09] WPIDS
DNC C92-031079
TI Lithographic ink additive of improved performance - contg. pigment of absorbed or adsorbed acetylene glycol(s) and/or acetylene alcohol(s).
DC A97 E37 G02
PA (MITY) MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 04011667 A 920116 (9209)* <--
ADT JP 04011667 A JP 90-113723 900428
PRAI JP 90-113723 900428
IC C09D011-02



AB JP04011667 A UPAB: 931006
Additive contains pigments of adsorbed or adsorbed acetylene glycols (A) and/or acetylene alcohols (B).
Pref. (A) is of formula (I) where R1= pref. methyl and R2= 1-4C alkyl. Pigment may be inorganic pigments like TiO2, ZnO, CaCO3, MgCO3 and SiO2 and plastic pigments like urea resin, melamine resin and styrene resin, but is pref. SiO2. Suitable absorption amt. of (A) or (B) is 3-50 wt.% to the pigment. Suitable amt. of this additive is 1-10 wt.% to the lithographic ink.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Additive is added to lithographic printing plates and lithographic inks where dampening water is applied. Additive does not affect drying, improves surface activity and prevents scumming without damaging printability.

0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A12-W07D; A12-W07F; E10-E04J; E10-E04M2; E31-P03; E34-B02; E34-D03; E35-C; E35-K02; G02-A04A; G05-F

L34 ANSWER 8 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 92-053159 [07] WPIDS
DNN N92-040541 DNC C92-023886
TI Ink additive for planography - contains acetylene glycol and/or acetylene alcohol.
DC E17 G02 P83

PA (MITY) MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 03296575 A 911227 (9207)* <--

ADT JP 03296575 A JP 90-98656 900413

PRAI JP 90-98656 900413

IC C09D011-02; G03C001-82

AB JP03296575 A UPAB: 931006

The ink additive for planography contains either acetylene glycol or acetylene alcohol or both.

2 wt.% glycol and acetylene alcohol is added to ink for off-wheel printing. Ink which has this additive has no background soil and printing with high ink concn..

USE/ADVANTAGE - Prevents background soil in an off-wheel ink or plate material. Ink concn. is high on printing.

0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: E10-E04J; E10-E04M2; G02-A04A

L34 ANSWER 9 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 91-249437 [34] WPIDS

DNC C91-108464

TI Propylene oxide adduct of acetylene glycol and its prepn. - by reacting acetylene glycol and propylene oxide in presence of catalyst of lewis acids and/or complexes at low temp. giving high yield.

DC A25 C03 E17 G03

PA (NISV) NISSHIN CHEM IND CO LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 03163038 A 910715 (9134)* <--

JP 2636954 B2 970806 (9736) 4 pp C07C043-178

ADT JP 03163038 A JP 90-188408 900717; JP 2636954 B2 JP 90-188408 900717

FDT JP 2636954 B2 Previous Publ. JP 03163038

PRAI JP 89-210402 890815; JP 90-188408 900717

IC C07C043-17; C08G065-28

ICM C07C043-178

ICS C07C041-03; C07C043-17

ICA C08G065-28

AB JP03163038 A UPAB: 930928

Propylene oxide adducts of formula (I) are new. In (I), R = 1-8C alkyl; m+n = integer 1 to 100.

(I) are prepd. by reacting (A) acetylene glycols of formula (II) and propylene oxide in the presence of a catalyst consisting of Lewis acids and/or complexes of Lewis acids. In (II) R = 1-8C alkyl.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The propylene oxide adducts of acetylene glycol are useful as wettability improvers for antirust oil, antifoamers, spreaders for pesticides, and wetting agents for adhesives. They are effective in improving wettability of oils and have improved antifoaming ability. The addition reaction proceeds easily at low temp., contributing to high yield.

0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E08A; A12-W02A; C04-B01C; C04-C03C; C10-E04C; C10-E04D; E10-E04C; G03-B01; G03-B02; N01-C02; N03-F; N05-E01

L34 ANSWER 10 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 91-122557 [17] WPIDS

DNN N91-094143 DNC C91-052969

TI Conc. aq. dampening for planographic process - comprises aq. film forming macromolecular e.g. gum arabic, aq. alcohol or glycol,

ethylene oxide or propylene oxide based surfactant.

DC A97 E19 G05 P75

PA (CANO) CANON KK

CYC 1

PI JP 03063187 A 910319 (9117)* <--

ADT JP 03063187 A JP 89-200041 890801

PRAI JP 89-200041 890801

IC B41N003-08

AB JP03063187 A UPAB: 930928

The concentrated aq. dampening contains: (a) a film-forming water soluble macromolecular, 0.05-10 wt.%; (b) 2-12C water soluble or water solubilising alcohol, glycol, and/or polyol, 1-15 wt.%; (c) at least one cpd., of a 2-ethyl-1, 3-hexane diol ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide addn. prod., or an acetylene glycol ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide addn. prod., 0.2-50 wt.%; the cpd. serves as a surfactant; (d) water soluble organic or inorganic acid or their salt, 0.01-20 wt.%; and (e) water, 30-70 wt.%. The conc. aq. compsn. having a solid content of 0.01-3 wt.%.
 The macromolecular cpd. comprises gum arabic, a starch deriv., alginic acid salt, a cellulose deriv., polyvinyl alcohol or its deriv., polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyacryl amide or its copolymer, polyacrylic acid or its copolymer, a vinyl methyl ether/maleic acid anhydride copolymer, or a vinyl acetate/maleic acid anhydride copolymer. The alcohol and/or glycol comprises e.g. n-propyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, triethylene glycol. The surfactant comprises 2-ethyl-1,3-hexane diol ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide addn. prod., 2,5-dimethyl hexane-2,5-diol ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide addn. prod. The acetylene alcohols comprise 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol, 2,5-dimethyl-3-hexyne 2,5-diol, 3-methyl-1-butyne-3-ol, 3-methyl-1-pentyne-3-ol, or 3,6-dimethyl-4-octyne-3,6-diol. The organic acid comprises citric, ascorbic, malic, tartaric, lactic, acetic, gluconic, hydroxy, oxalic, malonic, levulinic, sulphanilic, p-toluene sulphonc, phytic or organic phosphonic acid. The inorganic acid comprises phosphoric, nitric or sulphuric acid.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The conc. aq. dampening is used for planographic process off set printing. The conc. aq. dampening has good wettability to the planographic process plate and prevents dirt on the non-image section on the printing plate and brighting. Paper loss is dramatically reduced. (13pp Dwg.No 0/0)

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E08A; A10-E08B; A12-W07F; E10-E04H; E10-E04L; G05-F

START LOCAL KERMIT RECEIVE PROCESS

BINARY DATA HAVE BEEN DOWNLOADED TO MULTIPLES FILES 'IMAGEennn.TIF'

DERWENT CHEMICAL PATENTS INDEX

L34 ANSWER 1 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 97-358584 [33] WPIDS
 DNN N97-297798 DNC C97-115359

TI Heat sensitive recording medium useful for uniform image formation -
 comprises substrate with heat sensitive recording layer containing a
 leuco dye and developer, useful especially for high quality images.

DC A25 A89 E17 E23 G05 P75 T04

PA (OJIP) OJI PAPER CO

CYC 1

THIS CITATION WAS RETREIVED IN BOTH MARPAT AND MARKUSH/DARC

PI JP 09150577 A 970610 (9733)* 6 pp B41M005-26 <--

ADT JP 09150577 A JP 95-311042 951129

PRAI JP 95-311042 951129

IC ICM B41M005-26

AB JP09150577 A UPAB: 970813

A medium comprises a substrate provided with a heat sensitive
 recording layer containing a leuco dye and a developer as the main
 component.

The heat sensitive recording layer contains, further, 0.1-1.0
 wt.% of acetylene glycol compound of formula (I) based on the total
 solid matter of the layer.

R1-C(CH3)(R2)-C triple bond C-C(CH3)(R2)-R1 (I)

R1 = methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl;

R2 = -(OC2H4)NOH or -(OC3H6)NOH; and

n = 1-10.

USE - Used as a heat sensitive recording medium having high
 quality of formed images.

ADVANTAGE - The heat sensitive recording medium uses synthetic
 paper as the substrate and the heat sensitive recording layer is
 free from unevenness in coating. Formed images have no unevennesses.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI EPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A10-E08A; A12-L05A; E10-E04J; G06-F08; G06-F08A

EPI: T04-G03A1

L34 ANSWER 2 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 94-354468 [44] WPIDS

CR 84-222640 [36]

DNC C94-161487

TI Mfr.of cement mortar-concrete hardening material - by kneading raw
 material with water-soluble acetylene alcohol.

DC A93 E19 L02

PA (NICF) NIPPON CEMENT KK

CYC 1

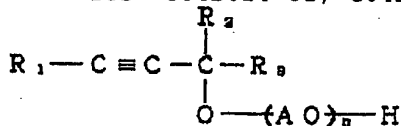
PI JP 06279081 A 941004 (9444)* 9 pp C04B024-02 <--

ADT JP 06279081 A JP 91-39336 910208

PRAI JP 91-39336 910208

IC ICM C04B024-02

ICS C04B024-32; C04B024-42; C04B028-02



AB JP06279081 A UPAB: 950705

A manufacturing process for cement mortar-concrete hardening
 material in which the raw material is kneaded by adding 0.5-10 wt. %

of water-soluble, or self-dispersing in water, acetylene alcohol compounds which are expressed by the formula: $R1-CC-C(R2)(R3)(O(AO)nH)$, where $R1 = H$ or $-C(R2)(R3)(O(AO)nH)$ $R2, R3 = 1-8C$ alkyl radicals, $A = 2-3C$ alkylene radicals and $n = 0-30$, together with fluorine group surfactants and/or silicon group surfactants.

USE - The shrinkage at drying is reduced by the process of this invention, without to influence on the characteristics of non-flammability or strength.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A12-R01A; E10-E04J; E10-E04M2; L02-D14A

L34 ANSWER 3 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 92-369588 [45] WPIDS

DNN N92-281787 DNC C92-164220

TI Heat sensitive recording material prodn. - by coating sheet-like support with dye dispersion contg. colourless electron donating dye precursor and developing agent.

DC A89 E17 G05 P75

PA (OJIP) OJI PAPER CO

CYC 1

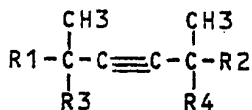
PI JP 04270680 A 920928 (9245)* 6 pp B41M005-26 <--
JP 2621662 B2 970618 (9729) 6 pp B41M005-26

ADT JP 04270680 A JP 90-409320 901228; JP 2621662 B2 JP 90-409320 901228

FDT JP 2621662 B2 Previous Publ. JP 04270680

PRAI JP 90-409320 901228

IC ICM B41M005-26



(I)

AB JP04270680 A UPAB: 931116

A dye dispersion contg. a substantially colourless electron donating dye precursor and a developing agent dispersion contg. a electron accepting developing cpd. which contacts and reacts with the dye precursor to develop colour are formulated into a coating, is coated one one side of a sheet-like support and dried. At least 1 of the dispersions are prepd. by an aq. dispersion medium contg. a polyvinyl alcohol of which D.P. is 800-2000 and saponification degree is 75-95% and a acetylenically unsatd. cpd. of formula (I) where $R1$ and $R2$ are $-CH_3$, $-C_2H_5$, $-C_4H_9$, $R3$ is $-(OC_3H_4)NOH$, or $-OH$ where m and n are integer 1-10.

Amt. of the polyvinyl alcohol in the grinding step is pref. 2-30 wt.% and amt. of the acetylenically unsatd. cpd. is 0.1-1 wt.% of the dye precursor or developing.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Use of the polyvinyl alcohol and acetylenically unsatd. cpd. prevents degradation of brightness when dye precursor or developing agent is ground and dispersed to very fine size and when the coated and dried web is calendered. Thermal sensitivity of the material is made higher while maintaining its brightness.

0/0

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A10-E09B2; A12-L05A; E10-E04M2; G06-F08A; G06-H11

L34 ANSWER 4 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1997 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD